

A photosensitive body has a photosensitive layer. An optical scanning device has a deflector deflecting a light flux emitted from a light source, and scans the surface of the photosensitive body by the thus-deflected light flux. A dot is formed at a center between adjacent light fluxes as a result of the adjacent light fluxes being overlapped with one another in a sub-scan direction. A ratio of a static beam-spot diameter  $W_s$  in the sub-scan direction on the surface of the photosensitive body defined by  $1/e^2$  of the maximum value in the exposure distribution of the beam spot to an interval  $L$  between adjacent scan lines satisfies the following formula:  $1.2 < W_s / L < 4.5$ .